

TRIANGLE DINNER HOUSE (PWS# 3230038)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

June 25, 2001



State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

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Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is completing the assessments for all Idaho public drinking water systems. The assessment for your particular drinking water source is based on a land use inventory within a 1,000-foot radius of your drinking water source, sensitivity factors associated with the source and characteristics associated with either your aquifer or watershed in which you live.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Public Water System (PWS) #3230038 located in Emmett, Idaho*, describes the public drinking water system, the associated potential contaminant sources located within a 1,000-foot boundary around the drinking water source, and the susceptibility (risk) that may be associated with any associated potential contaminants. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and is not intended to undermine the confidence in your water system.**

The Triangle Dinner House drinking water system consists of two wells. Well #1 is the primary well, which is protected by an adequate wellhouse attached to the main building. Well #2 serves as a backup water supply and operates only on demand. Well #1 is the focus of this report, since it is the main water supply for the system. This well rated a moderate susceptibility to volatile organic and synthetic organic compounds, and a high susceptibility to inorganic compounds and microbial contaminants. These ratings can be attributed, in large part, to the predominant land use within the region, which is irrigated agriculture. These areas are potentially susceptible to nitrates and organic chemicals due to the application of commercial pesticides and fertilizers on the adjacent land. Furthermore, the well resides within a Group 1 Priority Area for organic compounds. The DEQ considers these areas to possibly be subject to groundwater contamination. As a result, the land use score for the system was increased.

The DEQ was unable to determine the date the well was drilled or obtain a well log, which resulted in an increased well construction score. Additionally, regional soil information indicates the presence of well drained soils in the vicinity of the water system. In the unlikely event of a spill or release of pollutants near the well bore, well drained soils, in general, provide less protection and allow for a more rapid downward movement of contaminants.

Based on the initial computer generated contaminant source inventory performed by the DEQ, there are no potential contaminant sources located within the designated source water area. However, according to the 2000 Sanitary Survey performed by the Southwest District Health Department, there is a septic tank located within 100 feet of the wellhead. The same survey also detected a sewer line positioned within 50 feet of the well bore. For the purposes of the susceptibility analysis, both the septic tank and the sewer line were included as possible sources of inorganic compounds and microbes. In addition, Highway 52 passes directly through the designated source water area. Since it serves as an important transportation thoroughfare for the region, Highway 52 was included as a possible source of pollutants. A copy of the completed susceptibility analysis for your system along with a map showing any potential contaminant sources is included with this summary.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always

important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For the Triangle Dinner House, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at continued maintenance of the septic system within the designated source water area. Source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

For assistance in developing drinking water protection strategies please contact the DEQ-Boise Regional Office at 208-373-0550.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as **Superfund**, is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

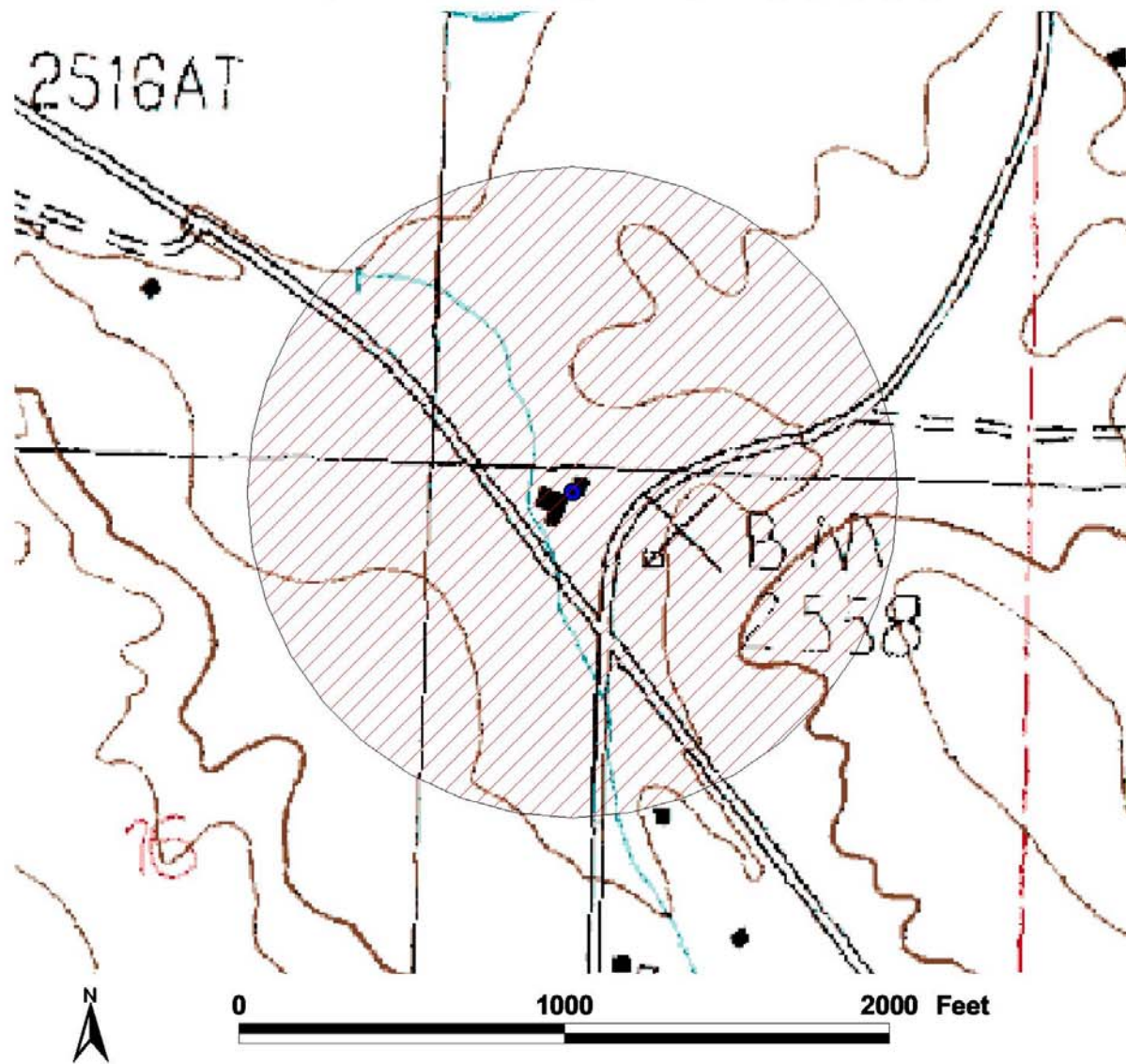
NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

Figure 1. Triangle Dinner House, Emmett Delineation

Triangle Dinner House: Well #1

PWS Number: 3230038



LEGEND

- Wellhead
- ✚ Enhanced Inventory
- AST
- ⦿ Business Mailing List
- CERCLIS Site
- ★ Dairy
- ★ Non Dairy CAFO
- ⊕ Injection Well
- ⚡ Mineral Extraction Site
- NPDES Site
- ⊙ RICRIS Site
- ⊠ SARA Title III Site (EPCRA)
- ☢ Toxic Release Inventory
- ▲ Closed UST Site
- ▲ Open UST Site
- ⬮ LUST Site
- Landfill
- Wastewater Land App.Site
- ▨ - 1000 ft. Fixed Radius

Note: Refer to Preliminary Contaminant Inventory Form for Identification of Potential Contaminant Sources

04/04/2000
Randy Eskelin



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The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.27)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.375)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- ≥ 13 High Susceptibility

Ground Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name :

TRIANGLE DINNER HOUSE
Public Water System Number 3230038

Well# : WELL #1

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1. System Construction		SCORE			
	Drill Date	Unavailable			
	Driller Log Available	NO			
	Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	2000		
	Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1		
	Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0		
	Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2		
	Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1		
	Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0		
Total System Construction Score			4		
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
	Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2		
	Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1		
	Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1		
	Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2		
Total Hydrologic Score			6		
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A			IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score
	Land Use Zone 1A	IRRIGATED CROPLAND	2	2	2
	Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0
	IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A			2	2	2
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
	Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	2	0	0
	(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		4	0	0
	Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	2	2	2
	4 Points Maximum		2	2	2
	Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	0	0	2
	Land use Zone 1B	25 to 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land	2	2	2
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B			8	4	6
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score			10	6	8
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score			13	12	12
5. Final Well Ranking			High	Moderate	Moderate
					High